

THE CHRONICLE

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THE SITUATION.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

If this nation were what it has been, its whole population would by this time have settled down into the assurance that one or the other candidate had been elected, and that all was settled between the two parties. The successful party would be celebrating its victory and the defeated would be reviewing its tactics, ascertaining how and why it lost, and studying the best strategy for recovering its damaged prestige. Nobody would for a moment dream of disputing the result. It is largely otherwise now. Nobody here doubts that the Democratic candidates are elected by majorities giving them twenty States against seventeen; and yet large dissatisfaction and increasing suspicion and yearning anxiety are read in every face: the cause of this is easy to infer.

As long as four days ago it was known that Tilden and Hendricks had secured 184 votes in the electoral college, only one more being required to make his election a certainty. Three States had yet to be heard from, if he got an electoral vote in one of them Tilden must be President. It is a moral certainty that he has secured majorities in two of them, namely, in Louisiana over 7,000, and in Florida over 1,400, and it is believed that a small majority elects the Tilden ticket in South Carolina. When then the anxiety? The plain answer is that political matters are not transacted in the United States as they were in old times; a machinery has been invented under the title of a returning board in Louisiana, and a board of canvassers in South Carolina for the express purpose of defeating the will of the people. A very few words of detail will show how this is done. In both Louisiana and South Carolina the election returns pass through the hands of a State board, called canvassers, in South Carolina, the returning board in Louisiana. In the latter State the returning board pronounces without appeal upon the vote of the State, and to show how independent their decision is of evidence and how irreversible, it may be stated that in 1874 the people of Louisiana elected a Legislature largely Democratic, that this board, in virtue of their offices, gained possession of the supervisors' returns, that without any detailed scrutiny of these returns, without any specification what votes were objected to, they set aside the whole election, declared another body the duly elected legislature, and one of the board openly declared that they had reported not the legislature which was elected, but that which ought to have been elected.

A board appointed under this same law will have possession of the election returns which are now coming in from all parts of the State, and the law of the State allows no appeal from their decision as to the validity of any vote.

In South Carolina a board of canvassers is invested with similar functions. It consists of the public officers of the State, the Treasurer, Controller, Attorney-general, &c., to the number, we believe, of seven, three of them being negroes. These have had a meeting since the election at which the question was mooted whether the board had a revisionary power in rejecting votes or whether their function was limited to simply declaring the number of votes reported to them.

The Attorney-general, one of the board, gave his opinion that they had no revisionary power, but they took a vote of the board and decided that they had and would exercise it. Whether there is any such board in Florida we have no information.

These are the circumstances which have created a well founded jealousy of such despotic functions, and one result of them has been the presence in all three States of a large number of leading politicians and opinion makers from the United States and from both the great parties of the nation.

This article will be continued from day to day. This far it was written at the date given above.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

But little is added to our knowledge of the situation since yesterday. We have been in receipt of a telegram from Gen. Finley, in Florida, to a gentleman in Jackson, Tenn., giving that gentlemen's confident assurance that the Democratic majority in Florida is an indisputable fact.

It appears that the returning board of Louisiana consists of three vacancies and two negroes. Two of the white members are State officials and candidates for re-election, and the third holds office under the United States. The first two are certainly disqualified and it is believed that the third is so also. Now the law constituting this board gives to the returning board the power to fill vacancies, so that these two negroes are to reappoint the board, and may be in a position to appoint a President for the United States.

The South Carolina Board of Canvassers is engaged in hearing counsel to determine whether they are entitled to the revisionary power which they claim. Mr. Leroy Yomans argued the negative on the afternoon of the 13th, and was to be followed on the morning of the 14th by R. B. Elliot, colored, in the affirmative, when it is to be supposed that the Board will decide the question for itself. It can hardly be doubted which way it will be decided.

The returns are expected to be in Thursday the 16th, when the count will begin.

turns are certainly more favorable than they were at first announced.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

No change whatever in the situation except the growing conviction that there are considerable Democratic hopes to be entertained of the election in Oregon.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

This is the day appointed for the Returning Board in Louisiana to commence its sittings. Of course no report will be received from them for some days. The following was received from St. Louis this morning:

St. Louis, Nov. 15.—A cypher telegram has been received from Democratic headquarters saying that positive information is had of messages sent by Zach Chandler to the Governor of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, in which he declared the election of the Hayes electors in their respective States, and promising them from the President to be sustained in all hazards. The message also adds that part of the Florida returns are now on board a United States frigate.

The receipt of this information is Gen. Shields, who lost a leg in the Mexican war and commanded a brigade in the army of the Potomac. Gen. Shields has other news of a serious nature which he refuses to make public.

The additions this day to the information we can give on the all absorbing topic are that the Democratic Governor of California has telegraphed to Washington "that he can not conscientiously certify to the election returns from his State on account of the great frauds discovered by him. He says that in the election district alone 15,500 Democratic votes were abstracted from the ballot-boxes. Enough fraud has been discovered to negative all Republican majority already claimed."

In Oregon, too, there is a hitch. J. W. Watts having been placed on the list of Republican electors while a postmaster in the service of the United States. A press dispatch from Salem, Oregon, on this head runs as follows: POSSIBLY ONE DEMOCRATIC ELECTOR.

SA FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—A press dispatch from Salem, Oregon, says that the Democratic party here to-day that the following programme will be carried out in reference to the case of J. W. Watts, presidential elector on the Republican ticket, who was postmaster of Lafayette. The law of Oregon provides that the secretary of State, in the presence of the governor, shall count the votes, and give to the persons having the highest number of votes certificates of election—giving the secretary no power except to count the votes and issue the certificates; but it is asserted that a writ will be served on the secretary, issued out of the Supreme Court, enjoining the issuance of the certificate to Watts, and giving it to the highest elector on the Democratic ticket.

On the other hand the intention of the Radical managers in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina is becoming more manifest every day. To our view the obscenity in the political horizon becomes more dense every day, and we feel ourselves utterly incompetent to conjecture the ultimate result. We have done our best to provide our readers with the facts down to the latest date, and they will make their own inferences.

EVARTS ON LOUISIANA.

In our leading editorial we have alluded to the installment by Gov. Kellogg in Louisiana, of a Legislature never elected by the people in 1874. Mr. Evarts the eminent republican lawyer, made a speech on that occasion in Jan. 1874, from which we quote a passage highly applicable to the present crisis:

"Suppose that this intervention of military power to protect the action of an independent State authority should happen to be exerted in Louisiana, or any of the States for the purpose of taking out the majority of an electoral college which were choosing the president, or suppose that if by subverting the vote of that State one man should be chosen instead of the other, who would have been chosen if the State had voted without being acted upon by that authority, what have you then but civil war, because we have side and vast multitudes of men on the question of a dispute over the presidency? Ah, you will never have that, you will never have that, because we have courage and that common sense of the American people which make free government possible and permanent among us. Let anybody take a step, you will say, that surpasses the limits of political competition and political agitation, and the president who takes his seat under such a title shall have nothing but curses and imprisonment, and not the enjoyment of power. I submit it to you, fellow-citizens, that the moment we complacently accept the side that profits by such intervention, and assume that nothing but disappointment and political disgust are on the other side principles are gone and the way will be open at last for usurpation."

Mr. Evarts has been taking a prominent part in the present election on the Republican side; he is also one of the gentlemen who has, at the request of the President, gone to New Orleans to witness the proceedings at the count of votes in that State. Will he so far divest himself of his partisan proclivities as to use his great influence to prevent "any steps that surpass the fair limits of political agitation"—seeing, as he so plainly does, that such steps must lead to "civil war or usurpation"? We quote his own words.

THE AVALANCHE congratulates us and our neighbor the Tobacco Leaf most politely on the fact that Thomas gave more votes than Porter in this county, and that Smith only beat Froedley by 55 votes. Accept oh! Avalanche the assurance of our most distinguished consideration: if this is a triumph to any party that party is the Republican, for both Frederick and Thomas received at least four radical votes for every one that was won by Porter. Now the law constituting this board gives to the returning board the power to fill vacancies, so that these two negroes are to reappoint the board, and may be in a position to appoint a President for the United States.

The question which now agitates the people, it is not whether Mr. Tilden is elected, but whether he is settled by common consent, but the question whether the Republican leaders will peacefully surrender to the people the right to elect a President or not. The crisis is such as to demand from every man the coolest reflection and the most temperate counsel. Springfield Register.

It appears that after all the Returning Board of Louisiana is not to be exclusively African. Wells, the chairman, although holding a Federal office and confessedly disqualified, announces his intention of taking his seat at the board. He is illegally there, but there is no legal method of getting him out. Such is the precious manner which Louisiana carpet-baggers have devised for keeping the State in their hands and suppressing the resistance of the people.

The irony of the situation is terrible; the people of the United States looked on complacently, while by this thimble-rigging process two negroes, manipulated by a white adventurer, set aside a popular election and nominated a Legislature of their own, and now the same two negroes, manipulated by the same white man, will possibly have the power of nominating a President of the United States. In 1874 the abuse was tolerated as a means of keeping the South subjected to Northern interest. In 1876 the United States itself comes under the operation of the same system.

What are the chances? We do not know. We still have judgment, but we have not faith. We still have courage, but we have not faith. We still have the ingredients of our poisoned nature, but we have not faith.

HOW THE POPULAR MAJORITY STANDS.

The New York Herald gives the following estimated majorities, showing how far we are predominant in this country, where majorities rule and must rule:

States.	FOR TILDEN.	Votes.
Alabama	30,000	
Arkansas	20,000	
California	20,000	
Connecticut	3,000	
Delaware	7,000	
Florida	15,000	
Georgia	15,000	
Idaho	15,000	
Illinois	15,000	
Indiana	15,000	
Iowa	15,000	
Kansas	15,000	
Kentucky	15,000	
Louisiana	15,000	
Maine	15,000	
Massachusetts	15,000	
Michigan	15,000	
Minnesota	15,000	
Mississippi	15,000	
Missouri	15,000	
Montana	15,000	
Nebraska	15,000	
Nevada	15,000	
New Hampshire	15,000	
New Jersey	15,000	
New Mexico	15,000	
New York	15,000	
North Carolina	15,000	
North Dakota	15,000	
Ohio	15,000	
Oregon	15,000	
Pennsylvania	15,000	
Rhode Island	15,000	
South Carolina	15,000	
South Dakota	15,000	
Tennessee	15,000	
Texas	15,000	
Vermont	15,000	
Virginia	15,000	
Washington	15,000	
West Virginia	15,000	
Wisconsin	15,000	
Wyoming	15,000	
Total	535,000	

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The Courier-Journal has been making careful calculations of the Congressional elections, and we give the recapitulation of the aggregate results which is published in its issue of the 13th inst., giving sixteen as the working majority in the House. Another calculation in the same paper gives twenty-five. We prefer the latter estimate at present, not wishing to fall in our terms when fuller returns come in:

RECAPITULATION.	Democrat.	Republican.
Alabama	2	1
Arkansas	2	1
California	2	1
Connecticut	2	1
Delaware	2	1
District of Columbia	2	1
Florida	2	1
Georgia	2	1
Idaho	2	1
Illinois	2	1
Indiana	2	1
Iowa	2	1
Kansas	2	1
Kentucky	2	1
Louisiana	2	1
Maine	2	1
Massachusetts	2	1
Michigan	2	1
Minnesota	2	1
Mississippi	2	1
Missouri	2	1
Montana	2	1
Nebraska	2	1
Nevada	2	1
New Hampshire	2	1
New Jersey	2	1
New Mexico	2	1
New York	2	1
North Carolina	2	1
North Dakota	2	1
Ohio	2	1
Oregon	2	1
Pennsylvania	2	1
Rhode Island	2	1
South Carolina	2	1
South Dakota	2	1
Tennessee	2	1
Texas	2	1
Vermont	2	1
Virginia	2	1
Washington	2	1
West Virginia	2	1
Wisconsin	2	1
Wyoming	2	1
Total	166	103

The more cheering intelligence is given that our losses in the House are largely balanced by our gains in the Senate, so much so that there is even a probability of a tie, which with Hendricks for President, would give the casting vote, would give us a majority in both Houses.

GOV. PORTER'S MAJORITY.

The vote for Governor, by Congressional Districts, with twelve counties to hear from officially, is as follows:

First District.	Porter.	Thomas.
Second District.	8,412	7,531
Third District.	11,448	11,448
Fourth District.	12,142	2,934
Fifth District.	16,417	16,417
Sixth District.	15,538	9,638
Seventh District.	11,345	11,345
Eighth District.	9,683	7,782
Ninth District.	10,571	10,571
Tenth District.	10,571	10,571
Total.	116,250	69,676
Porter's majority.	46,574	

The vote for Porter is already with 12 counties he has 13,128 in excess of that received by him in 1874, while his majority is within 64 votes of that by which he was first elected.

Keep Cool.

It is aggravating, provoking, maddening; but it won't help it to get angry. Watch, wait and hope. There is the future before us with all it bears in its broad bosom. There is the result of the election, and there is the contest in 1880. He has little philosophy in his composition who expects that the shipwreck of his hopes is the end of things. For all the wickedness of his enemies and for all the weakness and despair of his friends, truth and the right triumph in the end.

Our people have shown marvelous patience and good temper. Let it continue. Prudence, careful self-control, and avoidance of all irritation in these excitements is worth more to us than success. The best fruits in the moral world are those which grow upon the stony ground of adversity. The calm qualities of self-possession, endurance, and the power to wait, these are the qualities which we need. On a fair count we know they are ours. We cannot shut our eyes to the power of fraud and force, nor can we, as a people, imperil our interests by giving way to false hopes or to excitement or to chaos. The best thing we people can do now is to turn to business and watch their material interests, assured that, whatever happens, the Southern people have every right to watch and hope for economical fair government, but cannot do anything toward obtaining it.—Nashville American.

Throughout election day the United States war vessels Conocissus and Osage lay at anchor at New Orleans so as to command the principal streets.

THE TENNESSEE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[Democrats in Roman, Republicans in Italics and Independents in small caps.]

SENATE.
First district—Johnson, Carter, Washington and Greene—J. Q. A. Reynolds.
Second district—Sullivan, Hawkins, Hamblen, Hancock and Claiborne—L. H. Denney.
Third district—Cook, Jefferson, Sevier and Blount—Jas. H. Carson.
Fourth district—Union, Granger, Anderson, Flanders.
Fifth district—Campbell, Morgan, Scott, Fentress, Roane, Overton, White, Putnam and Cumberland—H. A. Chambers.
Sixth district—London, Monroe, McMein, Meigs, Polk and Bradley—H. A. Chambers.
Seventh district—Rhea, James, Hamilton, Bledsoe, Squatchie, Van Buren, Marion and Grundy—R. P. Lloyd.
Eighth district—Warren, Coffee, DeKalb and Cannon—J. C. Sheid.
Ninth district—Mason, Smith, Clay, Trumbull, Sumner and Jackson—J. A. Trousdale.
Tenth district—Rutherford and Bedford—D. D. Maney.
Eleventh district—Davidson—F. P. Cahill.
Twelfth district—Davidson and Lyon—R. H. Thompson.
Thirteenth district—Marshall, Franklin and Lincoln—Jesse Arledge.
Fourteenth district—Williamson and Maury—V. D. Fulton.
Fifteenth district—Giles, Lawrence, Wayne and Lewis—T. D. Deavenport.
Sixteenth district—Hickman, Perry, Montgomery and Stewart—A. E. Garner.
Seventeenth district—Robertson, Montgomery and Stewart—A. E. Garner.
Eighteenth district—Hardin, Decatur, Benton, McNairy and Henderson—Stephen L. Ross.
Nineteenth district—Carroll and Gibson—A. G. Hawkins.
Twentieth district—Henry and Weakley—Geo. W. Martin.
Twenty-first district—Madison and Hardeman—A. R. Reid.
Twenty-second district—Haywood, Lauderdale and Dyer—F. B. Hagland.
Twenty-third district—Greene, Fayette and Tipton—W. A. Milliken.
Twenty-fourth district—Shelby—H. C. Smith.
Twenty-fifth district—Shelby—S. C. Maddox.

HOUSE.

Sullivan—N. Gregg.
Washington—M. S. Mahoney.
Hawkins—S. D. Brooks.
Greene—M. J. Deane.
Jefferson—J. C. Sheid.
Knox—M. D. Deane.
Blount—O. P. McConne.
Anderson—W. E. Anderson.
McMein—T. B. McEneaney.
Hamilton—S. A. Key.
Warren—John H. Savage.
Smith—J. P. Smith.
Wilson—James F. Stokes.
Rutherford—John Lytle.
Bedford—A. L. Landes.
Franklin—B. Oliver.
Giles—E. T. Talliferro.
Lincoln—W. P. Tolley.
Marshall—W. N. Cowden.
P. Campbell—P. M. LAYVENDER.
Maury—J. Lee Bullock.
Sumner—S. P. Wilson.
Robertson—J. E. Washington.
Montgomery—Chas. G. Smith.
Henry—W. E. Travis.
Carroll—L. L. Hawkins.
Weakley—J. B. Thompson.
Gibson—G. W. Day.
Madison—John J. Boon.
Henderson—O. F. Hendricks.
McNairy—B. H. Thompson.
Hardeman—J. A. Manson.
Fayette—H. A. Perry.
Haywood—A. A. Freeman.
Dyer—Tom W. Neal.
Lauderdale—Jas. Oldham.
Tipton—C. B. Simonton.
Davidson—John Overton, M. M. Bean, Jr., P. T. Phillips, Jas. S. Quarles.
Shelby—I. M. Hill, Geo. B. Peters, H. B. Douglas, H. H. Nelson, Thos. C. Lowe, W. W. Coleman, J. Johnson and Carter—W. K. Donnelly.
Hamblen and Grainger—E. O. Tate, Cooke and Sevier—W. L. Duggan.
Hancock and Claiborne—H. T. Patton.
Union, Campbell and Scott—George W. Graham.
Anderson and Knox—R. N. Baker.
Morgan, Fentress, and Overton—J. R. Graham.
Monroe and Loudon—Wm. Cannon.
Polk and Bradley—M. H. Hancock.
James, Meigs, Rhea and Cumberland—J. B. Brown.
Marion, Squatchie, Grundy, Bledsoe, Hamilton and Van Buren—Louis Sherbourn.
White and Putnam—H. Denton.
Coffee and Cannon—W. C. Houston.
Wilson, Trousdale and DeKalb—John Ford.
Jackson, Macon and Clay—J. S. Quarles.
Bedford and Rutherford—R. P. Flanders.
Lincoln and Giles—J. W. Goodwin.
Williamson and Maury—Campbell Brown.
Dickson, Houston and Cheatham—J. Leech.
Montgomery and Stewart—N. Brandon.
Wayne and Wayne—James K. Garner.
Hickman, Perry and Lewis—C. B. Dodson.
Hartman and Benton—R. J. Lawrence.
Hardin and Decatur—G. W. Hanes.
Olson and Luke—A. H. Collier.
Shelby and Fayette—W. A. Collier.
Carroll, Gibson, Henry and Weakley—H. T. Johnson.
Greene, Madison and Hardeman—Geo. C. Porter.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—The Republican state ticket, headed by Governor Kellogg, has been defeated by the Democratic ticket, headed by Governor Porter, by a majority of 4,654. The official count shows 10,166 majority for Tilden. The Democratic Committee have complete returns made up from duplicate lists of supervisors, showing Tilden's majority in the State 8,107, by which majority they claim that they have carried the State.

The Hon. L. Q. Lamar, of Miss., sent to Gen. Walhalla, at Grenada, the following dispatch:

Reports of official returns, signed by commissioners and supervisors, show a clear majority for Tilden of 7,537. In several instances the Republican officials refused to sign the returns, and from a few Republican parishes no reports of the official count have been received. In these the Republican figures are adopted in the above estimate. The Republicans claim that the returns from these parishes may be revised, changed and put in shape, so as to give a Republican majority of about 1,500 or 2,000.

The people of New Orleans, though profoundly agitated, are quiet, and there is not the slightest purpose to disturb the public peace. The proposition to place the election under the supervision of honorable men of both parties from a distance meets the cordial concurrence of the entire community.

The sending of troops here is regarded as a promise and guarantee of support and impunity to the returning board in the action it is expected to take. Wells and Anderson are the principals of the returning board, two colored persons, one of them without education, being with them. They are the same persons who acted in 1874, and whose fraudulent returns occasioned the invasion of the Legislature by Gen. Sheridan, and were set aside by the congressional committee of which Wm. A. Wheeler was a member, after Sheridan had expelled certain members of the Louisiana Legislature.

Wells was rewarded by being made supervisor of the port of New Orleans, and Anderson had a member of his family appointed to the military or naval academy.

Kellogg and Packard are universally believed to be concerned in the corrupt and fraudulent midnight operation to place the election under the supervision of honorable men of both parties from a distance meets the cordial concurrence of the entire community.

The people of New Orleans, though profoundly agitated, are quiet, and there is not the slightest purpose to disturb the public peace. The proposition to place the election under the supervision of honorable men of both parties from a distance meets the cordial concurrence of the entire community.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14, 2 a. m.—We arrived to-night with Curtin, Bigelow and Randall of Pennsylvania, and Ottendorfer of New York. The city is perfectly quiet. A detachment of troops came with us from Mobile. Three regiments are already here, and two gunboats are anchored in the river. More troops are en route for the city.

A number of distinguished Northern men have been here. Tilden undoubtedly carried the State by over 7,500 votes. His majority, after disfranchising five parishes, is estimated at 10,166. The Democratic belief is that the Returning Board will give the vote to Hayes. That Board consists of Wells, a Federal officer, and Anderson, a candidate—both disqualified—and two negroes. If Wells and Anderson are allowed to fill the vacancies. One of the negroes is keeper of a bawdy-house, and the other an undertaker and gambler.

Northern Democrats here are firm in the determination to reach the bottom of this matter.

POPULAR EXCITEMENT PREMA-TURE.

The New York Herald speaks to the point, as follows:

"The present deep excitement is premature and unequalled. There are, as yet, no complete and authentic returns from the three doubtful States. It is hardly supposable that when at last the official returns are received their genuineness will open to question. If the returns are now classified as doubtful, if it shall appear that Mr. Tilden has carried any one of the three States, the excitement will be substantially at an end; for the electoral votes of one will insure him a majority, and it will be of no practical consequence how the two others are counted. It is hardly supposable that all three will be counted for Hayes unless they really belong to him. There is time enough, there are motives enough, facilities enough, and there will be men enough of unquestioned high character engaged in the investigation to ferret and ascertain the exact truth before the votes are finally counted on the second Wednesday in February. No fraudulent electoral votes can be counted in February without a full blaze of exposure pouring upon the count with the vividness of a concentration of calcium lights. A deliberate and manifest fraud would ruin the party that should undertake to perpetrate it. The eminent citizens in both parties now on their way South to watch the local count will be unimpeachable witnesses when this subject is investigated by Congress, and it is not for a moment to be doubted that their concurrent testimony will be accepted. Whatever is done will be done in the full light of publicity, and an enlightened public opinion will not permit a president to be elected by fraud. Frauds may have been attempted, but they can not successfully ruin the gauntlet of three months' scrutiny. This consideration alone should ally the present feverish excitement and anxiety."

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Charley Bryan farm on Southside of Cumberland River, containing 450 acres, 200 of it fine river bottom, two large barns, one frame granary, good dwelling house, several tenant houses, the house and orchard. If not sold by 15th of December, will rent it out for year 1877. Apply to SAM JOHNSON, at Franklin Bank.

Administrators Notice.

Having duly qualified as Administrator of the estate of Christian Kropp, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present same, properly proven, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

Commissioner's Sale of Valuable Farm.

W. H. Winn and James Brawner et al., in pursuance of a decree of the County Court of Montgomery county, made at the term of 1876, will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Court-house in Clarksville, on

Saturday, Dec. 9, 1876.

All the land of the late Richard Winn, deceased, situated in District No. 11, of Montgomery county, near Rutledge's Mill, containing by estimate 160 acres more or less, sold under a decree of the County Court.

Terms—one-fourth cash, balance in one and two years. Sales with good security bearing interest from date, and a lien retained to secure purchase money.

PETER ORRALL, Clerk of Court.

Nov. 1876—17th of November 1876.

Lieber's Trade Palace!

On or about DECEMBER FIRST, I will open in the store-room recently occupied by Messrs. HARRISON & SON, a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS!

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES!

HATS and CAPS!

TRUNKS, VALISES, AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods.